# **Evaluation of Integrated Managed Care** in North Central

#### **FINDINGS THROUGH March 2019**

#### **David Mancuso, PhD**

Director, DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division Facilities, Finance, and Analytics Administration

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#### **Overview**

- Evaluation Questions
- Measurement Approach
- Findings
  - Access to Care
  - Quality of Care
  - Coordination
  - Utilization
  - Social Outcomes



### **Evaluation Questions**

- Relative to the experience in other regions, is the shift to Integrated Managed Care in North Central associated with:
  - Improved access to needed services including behavioral health treatment?
  - Improved quality and coordination of physical and behavioral health care?
  - Reduced potentially avoidable *utilization* of emergency department (ED), medical and psychiatric inpatient, and crisis services?
  - Improved beneficiary level of functioning and quality of life, as indicated by social outcomes such as:
    - ▶ Improved employment market outcomes,
    - Increased housing stability, and
    - ▶ Reduced criminal justice involvement?
  - Reduced disparities in access, quality, health service utilization, and social outcomes between Medicaid beneficiaries with serious mental illness and/or SUD, relative to other Medicaid beneficiaries?



### **Measurement Approach**

- Behavioral health integration changes how the state delivers Medicaid physical and behavioral health services through health plans, or county or state government agencies that performed health-plan functions such as:
  - Building and maintaining a provider network
  - Authorizing services
  - Managing utilization
- Our measurement approach leverages tools commonly used to assess relative health plan performance:
  - HEDIS® (Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set)
  - State-developed HEDIS®-like measures designed to fill measurement gaps in areas that are of particular importance to Medicaid clients with behavioral health needs
- Difference-of-difference evaluation design: we compare changes in outcomes for Medicaid enrollees in North Central relative to the experience in the balance of the state



### **Findings**

- Comparison of relative change across 32 metrics
- Change measured from CY 2017 baseline period to 12-month period ending March 31, 2019
- Of the 32 outcome measures analyzed:
  - 4 showed statistically significant relative improvement for Medicaid beneficiaries residing in the North Central region
  - 25 showed no significant difference between the North Central region and balance of state
  - 3 showed a statistically significant relative decline in the North Central region



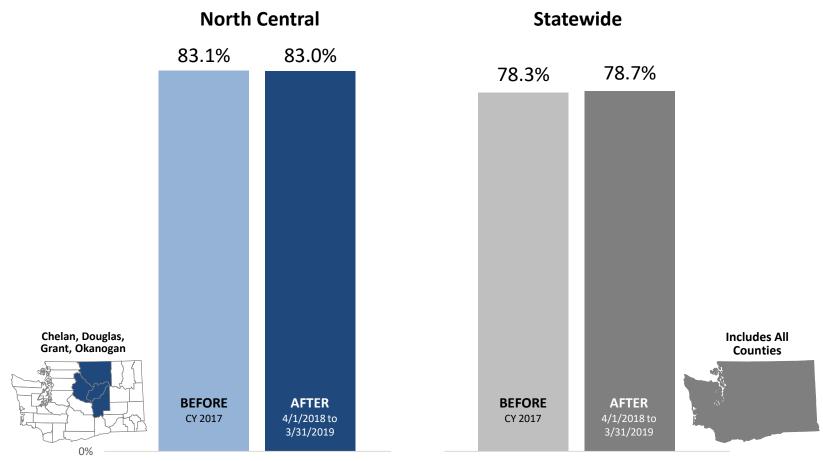
### PART 1

### **Access to Care**



# Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (HEDIS®)

AGE 20 to 64

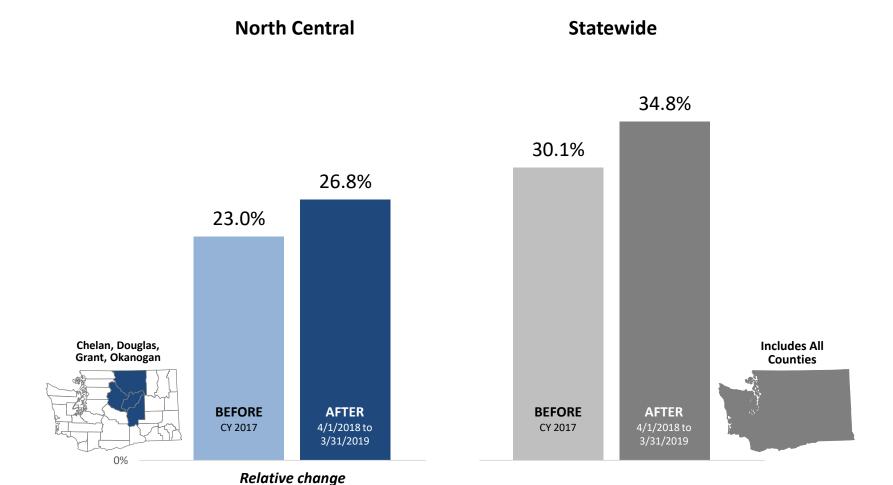


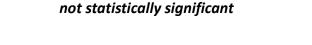
Relative change not statistically significant



#### **Substance Use Disorder Treatment Penetration**

AGE 10 to 64

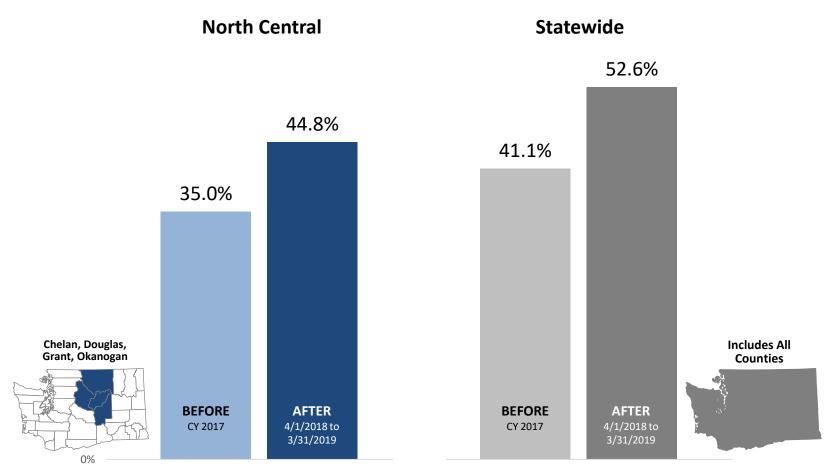






### **Medication Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder**

AGE 18 to 64

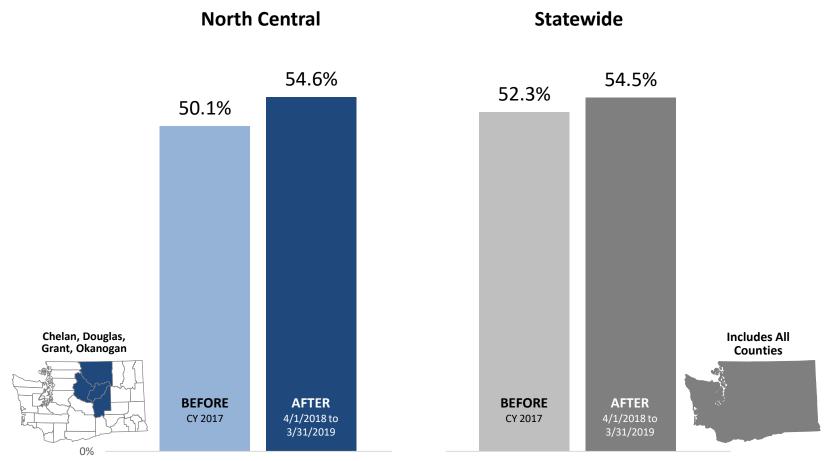


Relative change not statistically significant



### Mental Health Service Penetration - Broad Definition

AGE 6 to 64

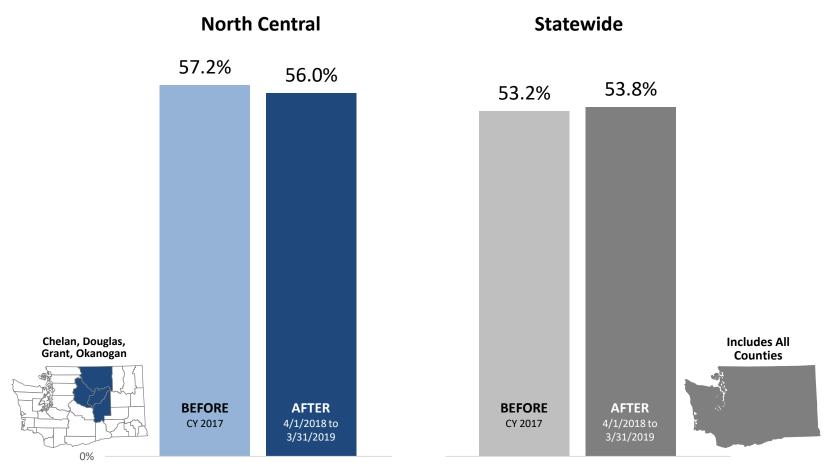


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



#### **Cervical Cancer Screening (HEDIS®)**

AGE 21 to 64

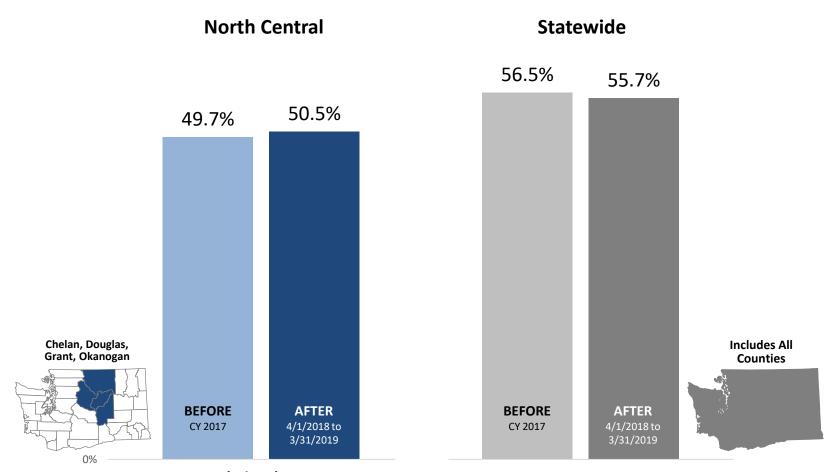


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



### **Chlamydia Screening in Women** (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 24



Relative change not statistically significant

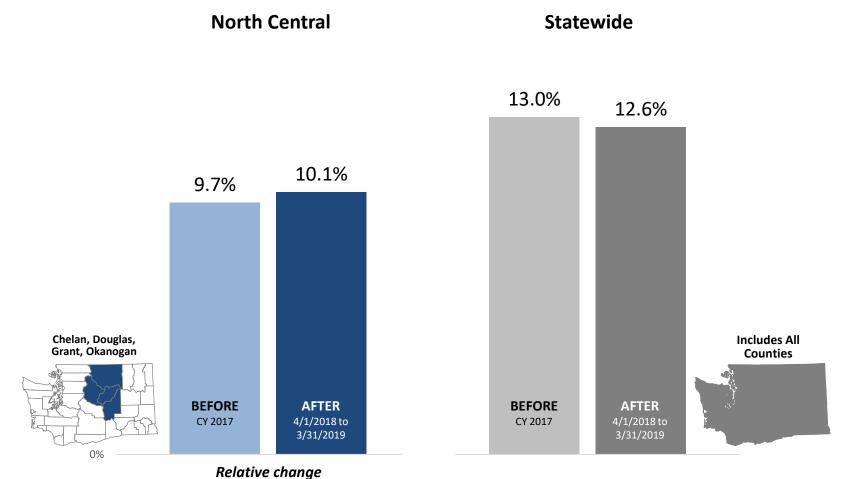


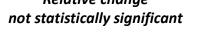
## **Quality of Care**



#### **All-Cause 30-Day Readmission** (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

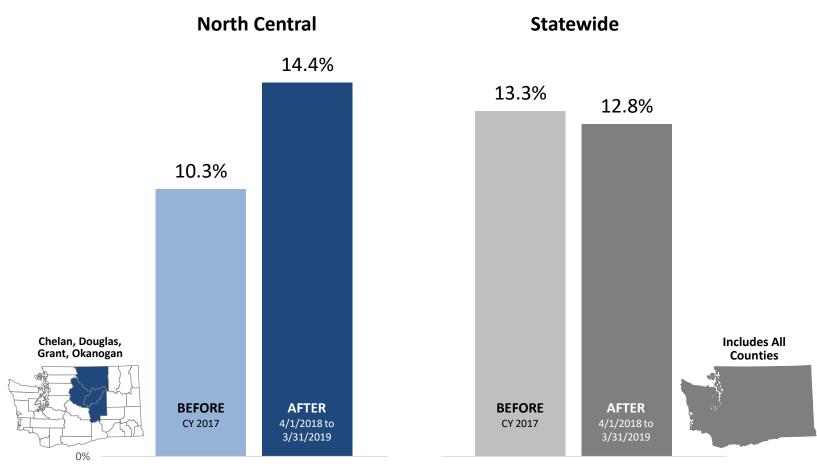






### **Psychiatric 30-Day Readmission** (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64

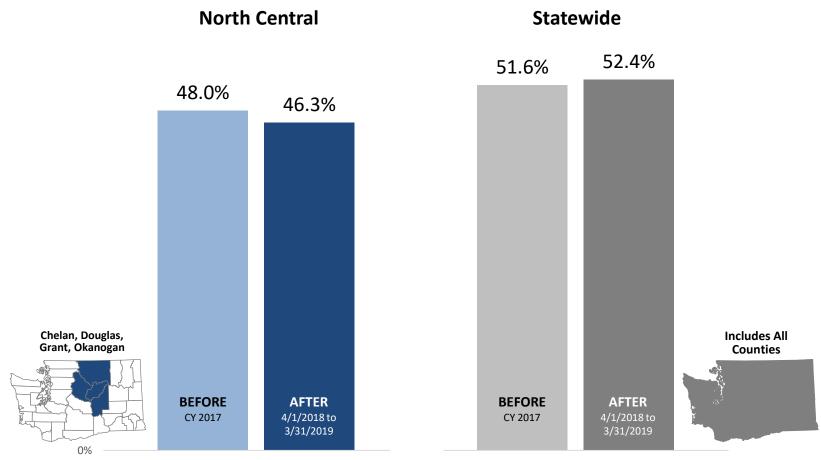


Relative change not statistically significant



## Antidepressant Medication Management Acute Phase Treatment (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

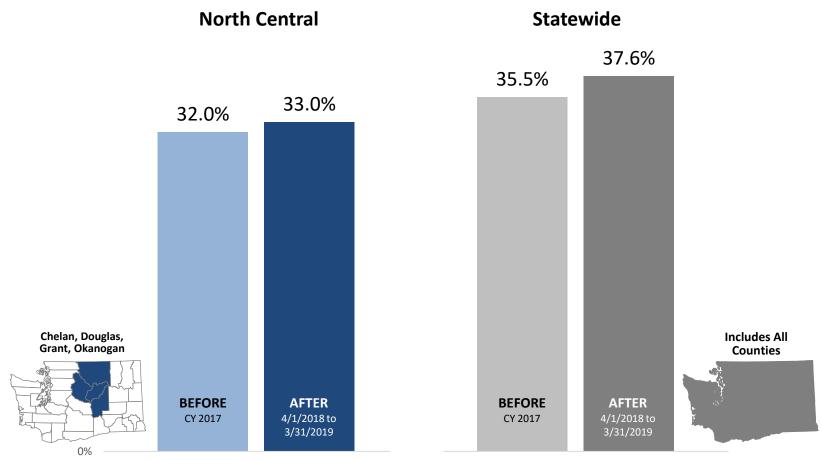


Relative change not statistically significant



## Antidepressant Medication Management Continuation Phase Treatment (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

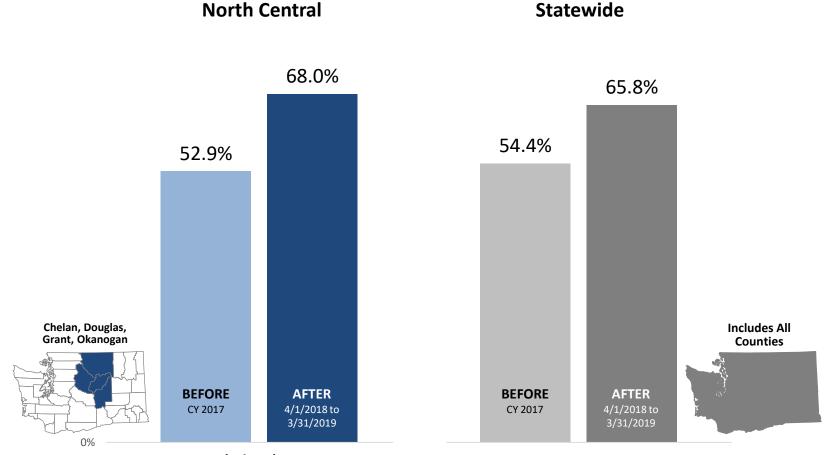


Relative change not statistically significant



# Adherence to Antipsychotics for Persons with Schizophrenia (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant



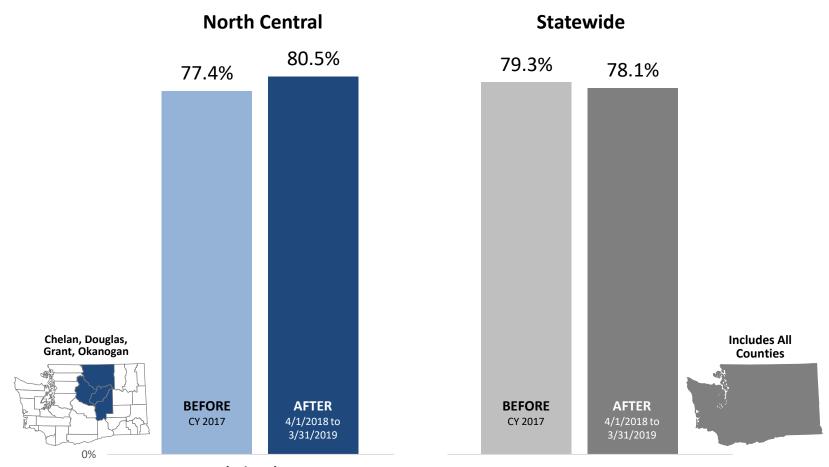
#### PART 3

### **Coordination**



# Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia/Bipolar Disorder (HEDIS®)

AGE 18 to 64

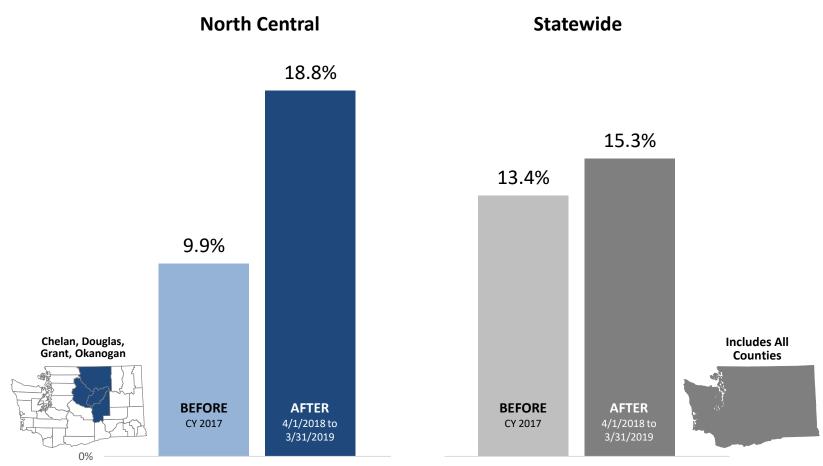


Relative change not statistically significant



# Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol or Drug Dependence within 7 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 13 to 64

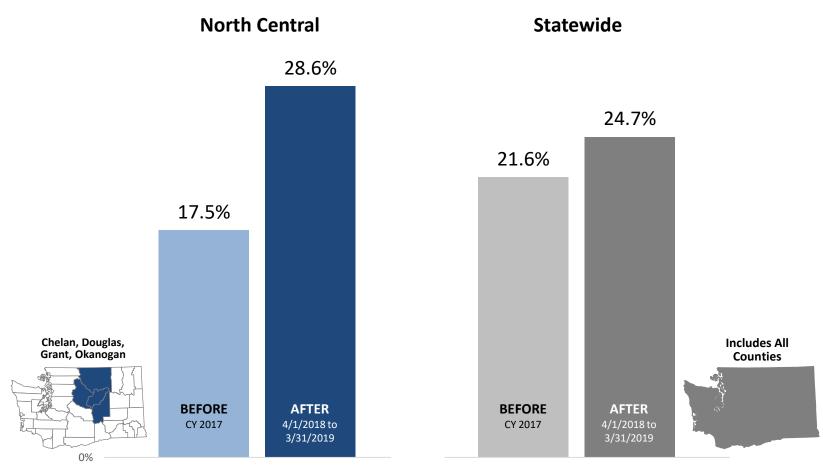


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



# Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol or Drug Dependence within 30 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 13 to 64

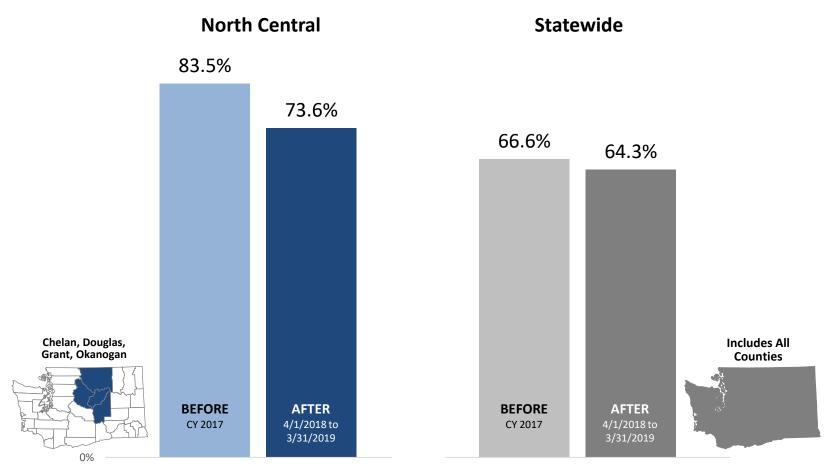


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



# Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness within 7 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64

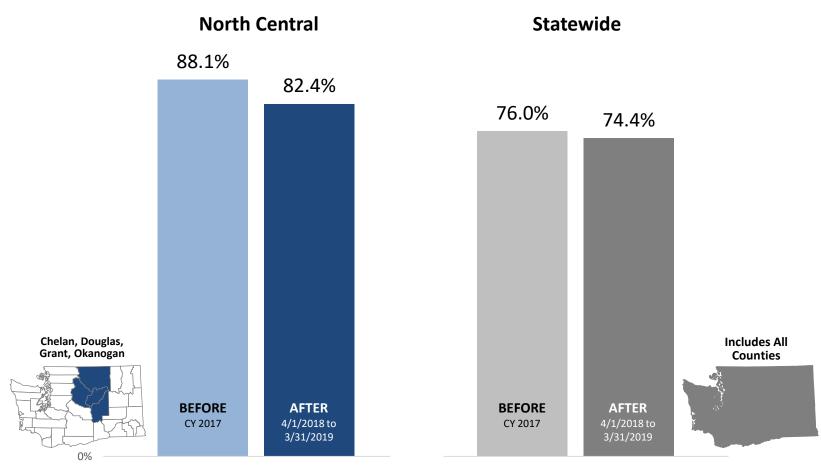


Relative change statistically significant at p < .05



# Follow-up after Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness within 30 Days (HEDIS®)

AGE 6 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant

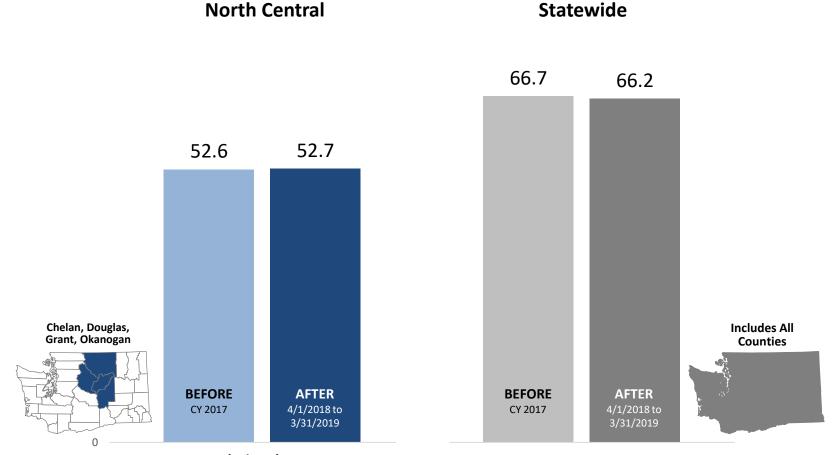


### PART 4 Utilization



## **Emergency Department Utilization per 1000**Coverage Months

AGE 18 to 64

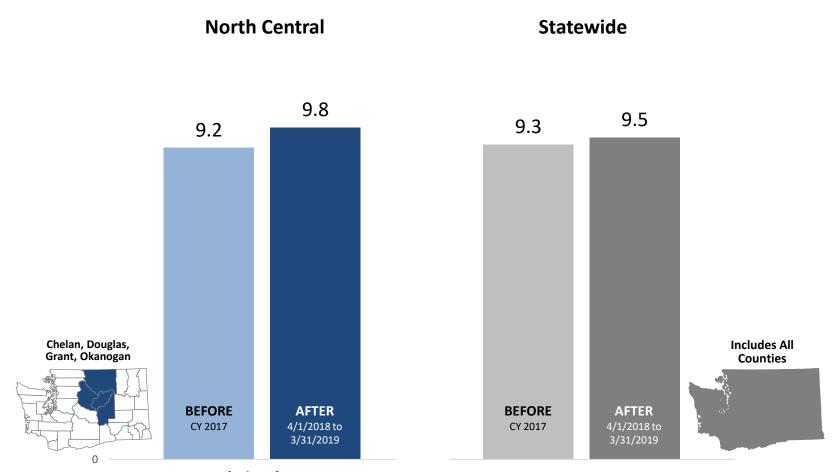


Relative change not statistically significant



### **Inpatient Utilization per 1000 Coverage Months**

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change not statistically significant



### PART 5

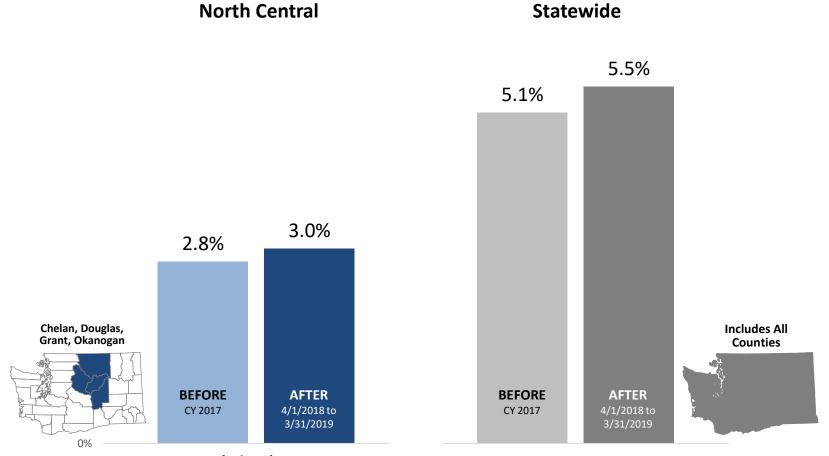
### **Social Outcomes**

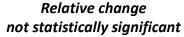


#### **Percent Homeless - Narrow Definition**

#### (ACES Living Arrangement Data)

AGE 18 to 64



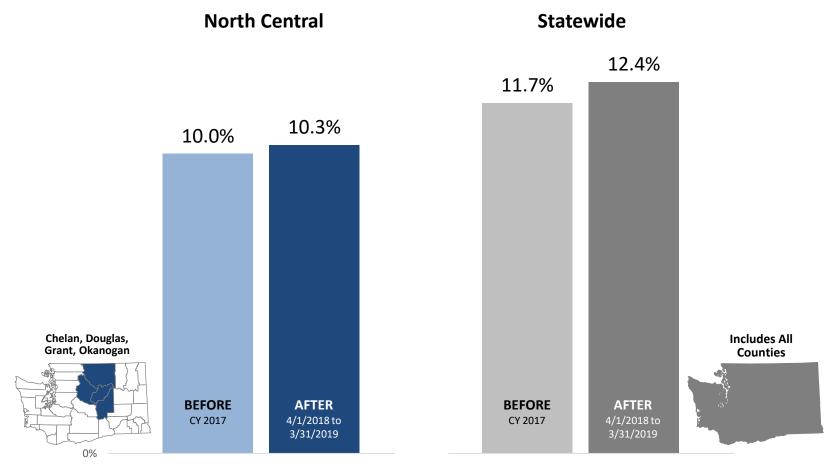




#### **Percent Homeless - Broad Definition**

#### (ACES Living Arrangement Data)

AGE 18 to 64



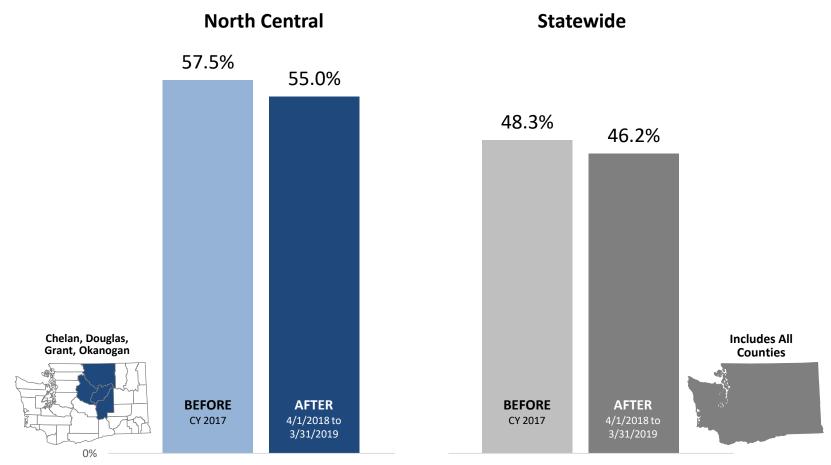
Relative change not statistically significant



### **Percent Employed**

(ESD Quarterly Wage Match)

AGE 18 to 64



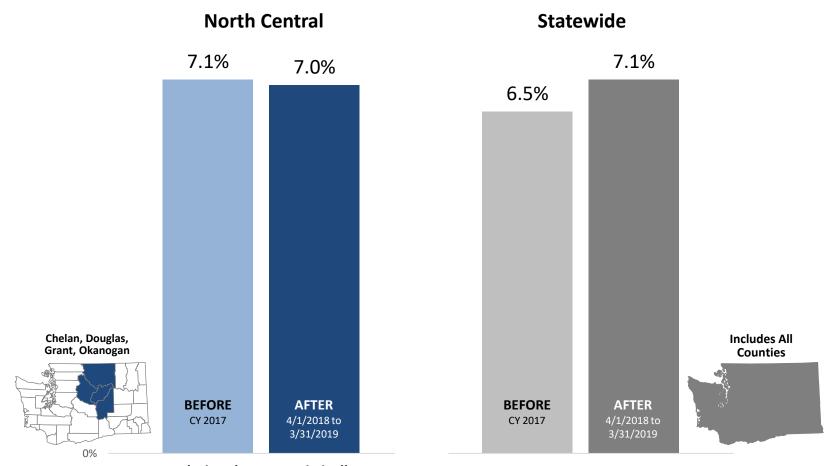
Relative change not statistically significant



#### **Percent Arrested**

#### (WSP WASIS Match)

AGE 18 to 64



Relative change statistically significant at p < .05





#### **CONTACTS:**

David Mancuso, PhD • 360.902.7557

DSHS Facilities, Finance, and Analytics Administration david.mancuso@dshs.wa.gov

> Alice Lind Alice.lind@hca.wa.gov

